the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: About a generation ago an epidemic of ism ran through various parts of the United States. The famous Brook Farm near Boston, from which Hawrue took the idea of his Blithedale Romance, is a well-

known illustration. But it is not perhaps generally wn that elsewhere throughout the country were course, as they had less celebrated participators, but ne the less interesting to one who happens to stumble mselves have almost wholly disappeared, but they have frequently been the progenitors of remarkable any traces of their influence may be seen, either in still existing customs, or, as is more common, in the general effectual and moral tone waich pervades the whole s

A COMMUNITY THAT FELL TO PIECES. little more than 30 years ago a community, under try," purchased a large tract of land in the town of North-Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. In a sheltered stood a large, ill-looking brick building, now part of a coston factory, built originally for the manuture of sewing silk. Of this building the community session, nearly all the members living within ufacture of sewing-silk, while a few of the members lived outside, carrying on farming, and others erly a number of serpents, in the form of various ill-living members scattered from New ed to little boys who slept in the loft of the old are nothing of these things. The thriving manufac very respect. It is proud of its aristocracy, of its intelligence, proud of its traditions, and which it presents so strong a contrast in many rese car in front of the old "Elwards Church," a ne distance in front of us, admirably situated in a rk of the road, and apparently blocking the way, so atton anywhere. I am told, on good author-Officer in Western Massachusetts, while internally it in a style which surpasses anything in the chable is the apparent loneliness of the situa-

AN ORIGINAL CLASS OF THINKERS LEFT. individuality, it is their leaven which has leavened the now flourishing village which has gradually grown up around them. On the principle that number of persons of similar temperaments to those already there. Despisers of conventional manners and conventional ideas, thoroughly convinced that they were right and the rest of the world all wrong they all political, social, and theological questions. Univer-Absolute social democrats and ready recipients of new ideas, all reformers or pretended reformers have been welcomed and betened to. In fact, I suspect, from gnarded admissions made by some with sort of stumping ground for all people with "bees in their bonnets," who could not find hearers anywhere eise. Phrenological lecturers, abolitionist orators, temperance huranguers, socialistic reformers, transcendentaileds, materialists, spiritualists—all were made wel-come and thanked, and paid alike for profit or imposition. But wisdom has come by much experience, and though the people are ready as ever to receive a new places where a quack or pretender of any kind would be sooner recognized at his true value than in this little

I cannot learn that there has ever been the slightest attempt, or even desire, to revive practically the former millennial dream. The fallure seems to have been too complete. But about ten or twelve years ago a society called a religious society or church, but just what to call not know. Some consistent come-outers have always abjected to the use of the word "shurch;" others have that he presents a remarkable resemblance to some of that he presents a remarkable resemblance to some of reassignificate scruples against employing the word "religion," contending that it has too long been associever, have signed the following article of agreement, be taken as the theological or religious ereed of the

and conscience to be free, and hadding it to be the relevery one to keep his mind and heart at an are spen to receive the truth and follow its guidance, set up no theological condition of membership, and

This does not read much like the Westminster Confession or the Thirty-nine Articles, but on this creed, if creed it can be called, was organized " The Free Congregational Society of Florence," the society which, after a successful decade of life, has just completed the hand-some building spoken of above. The above article of

physiology and another in botany, a class of boys study ing phonography under the tuition of a lawyer, a large of young ladies and gentlemen reading Shakespeare under the leadership of a lady, and another large class of ladies and gentlemen called the adult class, the members of which discuss all kinds of social and theoogical questions, especially the latter. The teacher or chairman of this last class is a gentleman whose philos ophy evidently borders closely on materialism, and I think most church members would probably call him an infidel. To a casual visitor the most striking feature of the school is a negative one-the absence of any prayer or benediction in form.

society. Here all its peculiarities come out in full force. As seated, awaiting the beginning of the exercises, it cannot be said that the congregation presents any external peculiarity to distingush it from the average New-England audience. Quiet, orderly, wide-awake, well-dressed, "eminently respectable" in every parand would seem perfectly in keeping with the surroundings. But a knowledge of the persons present would white-haired venerable looking man (the father of a ooking man who is also an advocate of the same faith, ance, who utterly scouts the idea of the existence of any is so far apart sit together, take part together in the same exercises, and apparently enjoy together the same discourses. I am informed that in 12 years of on account of difference of opinion, but that the privileges of all are equally respected. But it would be up only of Spiritualists and Materialists. Were this the these are in a minority. Unitarians, Universalists, and orthodox Congregationalists are frequently to be found Society are none of them thoroughly who had come steadily for seven years, but she, it was charitably supposed, must be slightly insane. Quite merly connected with Evangelical churches, and have mmunicated for various heresies of belief. Of the older members this is true with hardly an exception.

Many were thus east out, or came out, 30 odd years ago re, when Anti-Slavery sentiments first began to mbers of the orthodox Congregational Baptist deacon-others were Quakers, some of the at least, were brought up by, and ran away from, the Shakers. Eccentric characters abound, quite as a matter of course. A brisk, shrewd-looking old gentle man is a fanatic on the subject of tobacco. The remotest the old man to his feet with a ready fling against the ing a fugitive slave. When released by the comition of the Society is a vegetarian, who for many years has not with the teachings of vegetarianism, and in his house hold is dispensed a charming hospitality, which if no atric characters, of course, do not represent the aver

eport of the Executive Committee of a few years ago: en favored with the services of the following speak-

It will be noticed at once that there are very few obscure names in the above list, while some of them be-long to the really great men and women of America. ong to the ready great men and water dants listen The average speaking to which regular attendants listen is certainly far above the average of our ordinary churches, in intellectual quality at least. It will be noted also that only a portion of the above names belong

to ordained ministers.

RESIDENT MINISTERS, MEN AND WOMEN. The first resident-speaker of the Society, Chas. C. Burleigh, who occupied that position for many years, was never ordained as a minister at all. Brother of the poet, Wus. H. Burieigh, educated for a lawyer, a man of remarkably logical mind, a ready speaker and good scholar, he forseok law in early years to join the anti-Shavery movement, and became one of the pioneer leaders of the Abolitionists, coming to Florence first to pathies, thoroughly respected by all who know him, he might nevertheless well head the list of eccentric characters to be seen here. By his slevenly inattention to the requirements of civilized dress he has doubtless done much to injure his own influence, and increase local prejudice against the Society. He adds to this misfortune another eccentricity in the style of wearing his kair, which he parts in the middle and allows to flow down to his shoulders in a profusion of ringlets which many a young belle might envy. As he is a tall, large min, his appearance at times is singularly striking. When washed and dressed, it is claimed by his friends the old pictures of Christ, and his enemies, of course, Burleigh went West, and is now preaching for an independent society in Bioomington, Ili. Associated with Mr. Burleigh for a year, as assistant resident speaker, was Miss Powell, formerly a teacher in Vassar College, who, before her year was out, lost her heart to a young inwyer, and forsock the pulpir for matrimony. Miss Powell was of Quiber education. She still lives in the clace, but has retired into the oblivious of private life. The present resident speaker is a young man manded Rowland Connor, brought up in New-York City, and a graduate, I believe, of the College of the City of New-York. He was at one time associate minister of the large and wentiffy School-st. Society of Beston, being colleague of the Rev. Dr. Miner, President of Taffs College, out he became hirefical in his theological views, was excommunicated by both coursel and denountation, and after preaching for a few years over an independent society in Boston, came to Florence about two years ago. INFORMAL WAY OF CONDUCTING SERVICES.

The exercises begin in any way the speaker may choose. This is literally true. There is no such thing speakers have had their ways, from which they did not speakers have had their ways, from which have did not speaker have had their ways, from which have did not speaker have had their ways, from which have did not speaker have had their ways, from which have did not speaker have had their ways, from which have did not speaker have had been considered in the wall, which have been clearly have considered in the wall, which have done have been clearly have considered in the wall, which have been clearly have considered in the wall, which have been clearly have been clearly have considered in the wall, which have speaker have had been considered by the hadron of real interest. And this is truly more peculiar than anything else about it, and stamps the society has the only one of its kind, in many respects, in the country. Two sessions, or services, or meetings are held each Sunday, one in the morning, a Sunday-school, for the children, and one in the afternoon for the older head of the speaker as a rule greatly depart. But nevertheless it is true

edure is quite common, and the choir, in these cases, viil generally prepare an introductory anthem to relieve the speaker from the embarrassment of opening the uceting. As any other reading may be given in place the production of the production of the produced of the p

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF DEBATE. ther marked peculiarity of these meetings must ercise unlimited freedom of speech, logical consistency And this privilege is frequently used. Strange does it seem to one accustomed only to church formally approve what has been said, or decidedly object to certain positions, or proceed to question the minister erfect of its kind, whatever may be thought of the

Florence, Mass., July 11, 1874.

CURRENT DISCUSSION.

MR. DAWES AND HIS CRITICS.

MR. DAWES AND HIS CHILLS.

From The Springseld Republican.

The prevailing tone of the comment called orth by the announcement of Mr. Dawes's purpose to elire from a stage on which for 18 years he has played o promuent a part is one of just and kindly apprectation. But, if kindliness and candor are the rue, there are some noteworthy exceptions. Thus, certain of the bemocratic organs which still cling to the traditions of a obsolescent partisan journalism, improve the occanon by flusting mud at random. Thus, too, certain on partisan journals which Mr. Dawes has had the misorium to displease, and which hive long followed his with extenuating circumstances." But before Mr. Dawes is ordered off to political execution, these same extennating corcumstances should be fully presented and fairly weighed. "Strike, but hear." Mr. Dawes is a cantious man by nature and habit. His caution is sometimes so excessive as to have the look of timidity. But it is only fair to point out that this clutton, this timidity if you please, is one of the most marked and striking characteristics of the times; that it pervades our whole political life; and that, in Mr. Dawes's case, there are excuses which but few of his concuporaries in the public career can fustly plead. Here and there, it is true, a Sammer or a Scarzz has preserved his independence of conviction and action at the expense of his party relations. But these have been the rare excupations to an almost universal rule. Good men, able men, patriotic men, courageous men, have vielded to the tendency of the times, and sacrificed individuality, conviction, aspiration, self-respect even, upon the altar of party. They have preterred the comforts of contions to an aimost universal rule. Good men, able men, patriotte men, contragoods men, have vieled to the tendency of the times, and sacrificed individuality, conviction, aspiration, soli-respect even, upon the altar of party. They have preferred the comforts of conformity, at whitever cost, to the hard isolation of dissent. If Mr. Dawes has not at all times resisted this tendency as his best friends could have wisned to see him, there are a number of things to be said for him. Cautions and conservative by temperament, the surroundings amit which he has done his work, the nature of the work itself, his position in the party, the responsibilities loaded on his shoulders, the conditions under which he has done his work, the nature of the work itself, his position in the party, the responsibilities loaded on his shoulders, the conditions reposed in him, the necessity land upon him to think and act fort, a great political organization, as well as for himself—id these things have inevitably cooperated with the natural bent to make him the practical with the natural bent to make him the practical with the natural bent to make him the practical statesman is bound to try for the ost nearly fair figment is to be received. This theory is, that the practical statesman is bound to try for the best result attainable at the time and under the actual conditions, without wasting strength to no purpose in attempting the impracticable. For the "limidity" of Mr. Dawes, as for that of nany mother public man, the people at home are largely responsible. If the constituencies do not encourage their representatives to independence, what right have they to expect it? Yet, at the first election after Mr. Dawes, has only which he is quitating after Mr. Dawes, her outspoken criticism of their layers of continuous service. There is not a man of them has worked so have a solidly, or taken such risks in the performance of public dury. If he is naturally "timid," If itsels are not at all in his line, so much; not a man of them has solid have, A DISGRACEFUL EXHIBITION.

On Tuesday of last week we copied, with due On Tuesday of last week we copied, with due cross, a paragraph from The New York Inthowa, in which Gen. Butler's last speech in Congress was characterized as "a disgraceful exhibition." The General sends to us a note, with a printed copy of his speech, requesting us "to publish such portions of the speech which will justify that characterization of it." The faults which justified that epithet are not on the plain type of any one printed page. They were partly in the caimmy of his attacks on private character, the false-hood of which has since been demonstrated by Pheips, bodge & Co.; this ventilation of the stander with regard to "the conduct of some of the first women of New-York, with the younger members of that firm," was worse than "disgraceful," it was absolutely maradonable); partly in his defense of the rascalities of his clients the immuners; partly in his use of private letters, which could not possibly have come to film by honorable meaner; and partly from his violations of the preprieties and decencies of debute, which glumner evan through the soin print, and which disinterested spectators and auditors will acree were scandalous, while those same spectators and auditors with arce were nevertheless ready to join in the laughter when wit and impudence and quick retort never fall to provoke.

ELASTIC WAGES.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT. N. T. STOCK EIGHANGE SALES, JULY 13, 1874. 10 O'CLOCK A. M .- SALES BEFORE THE CALL. GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-10; O'CLOCK

AND 111 O'CLOCK A. M. U S 6a, 1881, Registered 15.5a, 5.00 cuspon, 1865 12.116.5a 15.500 12.116.5a 15.00 12.116.5a 15.00 12.116.5a 15.20 Registered, 1864 25.000 12.117.5a 15.5a Coopen, 1881 25.00 12.117.5a 15.5a Coopen, 1887 U S 5-20 Coopen, 1867 U S 5-20 Coopen, 1865 U S 5-20 Coopen, 1867 U S 5-20 Coopen, 1865 U S 5-20 U S 5-20

FIRST BOARD-10; A. M. State Bonds-Railroad Bonds-Bank and Rail-road-Express Stocks, &c.

1,700 72 m 200 83 72 m 500 72 m 900 53 72 m 900 53 72 m 500 72 m 500 72 m 500 83 72 m 500 83 72 m 100 53 72 m Tenuesere 6a, Old Alb & Son 1st Albany & Susq 24 Louisiana & Mo let 1,000 89 Chie & N W Con Chie & N W Let M ... b3. 54 4

121 O'CLO K-SALES BEFORE THE CALL. Rock Island 200....s3. 97% 100..... 97% oo & Wabasi

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-2 O'CLOCK P. M. U. S. Ga. Registered, 1881 U. S. 5-20 Registered, 1865, N 8,000 1153, U. S. 5-20 Registered, 1865, N 2,000 1153, 1153,

400.....63. 72%

the habitues of that establishment having betaken themselves to the seashore or the mountains in pursuit of recreation and a more breezy climate. The railway and miscellaneous shares opened this morning at an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent over the closing quotations of Saturday, and for a time continued to improve slightly, but later in the day a downward reaction set in, which was recovered by midday, after which the market ruled dull and heavy, except for Erie, [First National 19] [100] snit of recreation and a more breezy climate. The the principal transactions in that stock were thought Me to smell of the laundry. Next in importance were Western Union Telegraph, Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash, and North-Western. The opening, highest. lowest, and closing prices of active stocks sold to-

day were as follows: Opening. Highest. Low 105 to 201 to 20 10014 10014 7114 43 1304 The bids for stocks at the close of the Board were:

The London markets opened firm and then improved, but closed a shade easier. The rate for oney on three months' bills is 2 per cent, or ! below the rate at Bank of England, which institution made a further gain of £15,000 in bullion to-day. The foreign exchange market was dult and unaltered as to rates. The gold market reaped no ad-

vantage or disadvantage from any direction to-day, and the sales were alternately at 109; and 109;. On gold loans the rates were 1, 2, and 1} per cent for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer redeemed \$16,000 in called Five-Twenties, disbursing \$130,000 in coin interest on the public debt. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank was as follows: Gold cleared, \$13,744,000; gold balances, \$946,533; currency balances, \$1,041,277. The following were the principal quotations for gold :

We annex closing quotations of exchange: The day's business at the U. S. Treasury com-

prised: b

The following is the latest quarterly statement of the National banks of the City of New-York: AS 01 the City 01 New 10th 1 City 1 C Totals \$352,689,100 \$353,468,500 Inc. \$779,400 14,453,500

7 698,700 25,041,400 46,619,500 362,000 ...\$352.689,100 \$353,468,500 And the following of the State banks of the City

\$65,337,300 Inc....\$960,800

The money market has been quiet and easy at 2 and 3 per cent on call, and 5 to 7 for prime mercan-

Government bonds have been quiet and steady. We annex the latest quotations:

There was a light business in State bonds, and prices were without special change. The following were the bids:

cois C. 6s. 1877.100

erate. The Pacific mortgages were well represented though ruling a fraction lower than on Saturday. In the remainder of the list prices were well mainrained. The following were the bids:

City bank shares sold as follows: Fourth National at 101, Central National at 99; and American

Exchange at 110. The latest bids are annexed;

The following is the latest official report of the operations of the land department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The following shows the earnings and expenses of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month of May, the exhibit being official;

Gross carnings main line, 118 miles. \$28 083 17
Total expenses 17,024 9
Net proceeds to balance 21,058 28
Net carnings 50, 20 per cent. Totals. COMPARATUR. \$35,085 17
Gross earnings as above. \$15,085 18
Selectings, as above. \$21,085 18
Net earnings same month. 1873 same unicage. \$2,000 18
Selectings, as above. \$21,085 18
Net earnings asses month. 1873 20 045 06
Increase 4 8-11 per cent. \$2,000 22
The control of the control

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

July 0-Sch. Imac Obver, Aux Corec-July 7-Steamer City of Mexico, Vers Cres-

July 11-Bark Rockett, Chranes-

57,900 00

July 11-Schr. M. Reynolds, Porto Cabello-Gold. July 11-Steamer Tybee, Santo Domingo-Silvet. 2,235 00 \$1,982,198 90 The Bank Statement compares as toilows wtb

former returns :

TABLE of the Average Amount of Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders in the Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday, July 11, 1874.

Loans and Dis. \$287,088,400 Legal Tenders. \$61 Specie 27,375,400 Deposits 243 Cir shintion. \$25,523,700. The transactions at the Clearing-house for the past

week compare as follows with those of the previous week: Clearings for the week ending July 3 ... stor way we

The Philadelphia stock market is dull; Pennsylvania 6s. 111; Philadelphia and Eric road, 194; Reading Railroad, 554; Penusylvania Railroad, 49. Gold, 1094.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburgh Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company of Mass., for sale by
FAIRBANKS & Co., FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
311 Broadway, N. Y. 2 Milk-st., Boston.

THE RATE OF INTEREST FOR MONEY is always an

important subject to both borrower and lender. As able and suggestive essay on this topic by Prof. E. B. Elliotr of the Treasury Department, read at the Portland Scientific Meeting, is reported fully in TRIBUNE LECTURE EXTRA No. 10. Price 10 cents.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported the THE PRINTING.]

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

Noswar, July 13, 1874. The following is a complete list of experie support is wasses such were cleared to-day for foreign posts;

Buttrot.—Bark Due Fidele.

Corn. bush..... Cornsmann-Hilg Vaccinger.

Livingroot-ling Wesley and Segment. Loudon-Bark Emilia Ravella. Managurus-Bark Ferrert. NZ Johns, N. P. -Schooter S. R. Fahens. 27.998

Naphtha, galla.

SYDNET, C. B.—Schooler Relecca Ana.
Tel. Materiala, paga. GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

North 13, 1874.

North 22 - The market for Rice was very quet today, both here and at the only posts, and prices were archarged. This was also the cape with the market for mind grades. The stocks of His tendight are 35 P14 bags here, 60371, bern at Hoston, 9,300 bags at Saturnors, 13 P16 bags at Hampton Rossis, and 4,500 bags at Saturnors, 13 P16 bags at Saturnor band 100,657 b

of P14 begin here. 9(3.74) being at Bosiom, 9.3000 being at Bostomers. 3 1950 ones, at Manuferon Regain, and 4.500 being at Savanah, total 120, 45.770 N.—The market for Cottan on the spot is very dail, quotestions unchanged, forward inclusives, by owner, with a moderate bostomers is the spot of the property of the spot of the sp